

DESERET EVENING NEWS

Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(EXCEPT SUNDAYS)
Corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Charles W. Penrose, Editor
Borace G. Whitney, Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES:
One Year, in Advance, \$5.00
Six Months, " " 2.50
Three Months, " " 1.25
One Month, " " .25
Saturday edition, per year, 2.00
Semi-weekly, " " 2.00

NEW YORK OFFICE:
In charge of R. F. Cummings, Manager Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office, 117 Park Row Building, New York.

CHICAGO OFFICE:
In charge of R. F. Cummings, Manager Foreign Advertising, from our Home Office, 117 Park Row Building, New York.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE:
In charge of F. J. Cooper, 25 Geary St.
Correspondence and other reading matter for publication should be addressed to the EDITOR.
Address all business communications to:
THE DESERET NEWS,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

SALT LAKE CITY, - OCT. 31, 1902.

THE CAR-FENDER QUESTION.

There has been a great deal of talk about compelling the street-car company to put fenders on all the cars running in this city. So much public sentiment has been worked up on this subject, that we may be liable to some strictures from our contemporaries if we say a word or two not fully in line with their contentions. But at the risk of doing so, we mildly suggest that there may be another side to the question.

We have known of many complaints in eastern cities where fenders are used on street cars, particularly in Philadelphia, to the effect that those alleged protectors of the public have done more damage to life and limb than cars have without those appliances. In turning street corners sharply, many persons have been caught by the projecting fenders and thrown either or thither, sometimes with fatal results. This may be in consequence of the peculiar structure of the fenders there in use. It may be that improvements have been made in their construction which will do away with this source of danger.

We are not arguing against the adoption of any measure or contrivance that will afford safety to the public. On the contrary, we approve of rational endeavors to effect that desirable object. But the information we have obtained is to the effect, that the old style of fenders has proved much more disastrous than the running of cars without them, and we would be very sorry to urge and enforce anything that would only prove a great expense without benefit to anyone.

The Consolidated Railway and Power company, we understand, has placed its orders for the fenders that are demanded by the press and people of this city, and they have had the promise of shipment within about 10 days. We wish to say, in this connection, that the public ought to be reasonable in their requirements and not expect absolute impossibilities. The fenders cannot be made here, but have to be obtained from eastern manufacturers, and, like many other articles in demand, it takes time to bring them to this point. Just as soon as they can be received and the cars can be equipped they will be placed in use.

We do not see any reason for a law or ordinance requiring them, unless it can be established as a fact that they are both safe and necessary. It would seem to us that they should be tried, in practical use, before any such enforcement as that contemplated shall be adopted. We do not know what style or form of fender has been decided upon by the car company, but suppose it will be of the latest and most approved pattern, that will give promise of protection and not prove an instrument of destruction.

It is not supposable that the street car company desires to slaughter or injure any person who may come in the way of its traffic. To hold the company up in such a light is both unjust and absurd. The fenders are ordered, due diligence will be doubtless observed in their application as soon as they can be obtained, and therefore there need be no terrible agitation further at present on this subject.

SETTLING WATER DISPUTES.

We have received a communication from one of our friends in a country district, who complains that he has been treated unjustly by the watermaster of that place, who, he says, discriminates against him so that he does not obtain his proper dues of water, and he claims he has pleaded in vain for redress. He asks "whether the Bishop's court will hear his complaint, and if it will not, what is his redress?" Also, "If there is trouble between two settlements on the division of water, what remedy is there in the Church courts when the water officers will not take action?"

It may seem that it is rather late in the year to spring questions of this kind, but the principle involved remains the same at all seasons. Fall irrigation too, is very important, especially for orchards. Many trees perish for lack of a good soaking before the heavy frosts set in. Advantage should be taken of the water supply for this purpose, at times when it is not exhausted upon farms and large areas.

It is a little difficult to answer the questions of our correspondent, without a knowledge of all the circumstances relating to the cases that he mentions. On general principles, every member of the Church is amenable to its courts for unjust, unfair and unchristianlike conduct whatever it may be. If the watermaster referred to is a member of the Church, and he willfully deprives the complainant of anything that is his just due, the Bishop of the ward in which the offender lives, with his counselors, will doubtless have a charge preferred against him after the complaint has been made, by personal request and by the aid of the teachers, to obtain a brotherly settlement of the difficulty.

culty. This is the regular course of procedure between brethren. But it may be complicated by the status of the watermaster as an officer of a corporation, which may include persons who are not members of the Church. In such a case, if the Bishop decides he has no jurisdiction the remedy lies in the secular courts.

Water rights are protected by the civil law. Any person who takes or uses more water than he is entitled to, is deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and is liable in damages to any corporation, company, or individual injured by such unlawful taking. But, in the case under consideration, it is the watermaster who is charged with the offense mentioned. The law provides that "any wilful omission to perform any duty enjoined by law upon any public officer, or person holding any public trust or employment, is punishable as a misdemeanor." If the Bishop of the ward in which the watermaster resides who neglects or improperly performs his duty, declines to take action in the matter, the injured party has the right to appeal to both the civil and criminal courts.

In the case of difficulty between two settlements on the division of water, there is remedy in the Church courts if the parties are members of the Church, and in the dispute any of them are charged with improper conduct involving the rights of their brethren. If the two settlements are in different Stakes of Zion, the First Presidency of the Church may be appealed to, who would, doubtless, take such steps in the matter as wisdom and all the circumstances of the case might render prudent and necessary.

Should the Church or Stake authorities decide that the matter is outside of their jurisdiction, the remedy would then lie with the civil courts, unless the parties would submit the matter to friendly arbitration, with a view to a just and equitable arrangement binding on all parties concerned. This course is preferable to litigation, which is always expensive and often unsatisfactory. But no member of the Church is barred against instituting a civil suit against another member, when the Church tribunals have passed on the matter and their decision is not complied with or when they decline to take up the questions in dispute.

The Church courts do not interfere with the secular courts in any matter that distinctly belongs to the latter, but in all cases of disputes between its members, involving their conduct and relationships to each other as Church members, the Church tribunals, in their order, will hear complaints and see that justice is done within the lines of proper ecclesiastical authority.

COST OF LIVING.

Concerning the cost of living the following appears in Harpers' Weekly:

"The statisticians report that commodities in general use cost, on an average, about 16 per cent more than they did a year ago. The rise in the price of meat contributes a great deal to this advance, though breadstuffs have been high too. Articles of luxury like good clothes and country houses have grown dearer in proportion than most articles of necessity, because the huge influx of money that the country has sustained has made a brisk market for luxuries. Rents are higher; houses cost more; servants get higher wages; board is higher at summer hotels. Another thing that counts for a great deal is that in prosperous times like these the incomes of very many people are increased and their expenditures are proportionately amplified. They spend more money, live more luxuriously and raise the standard of living. The living expenses of any given family are like those of their acquaintances, and the scale of living of other families seems just now to have become inconveniently liberal. There is nothing that we are reader to share than our economies. It is easier to economize when it is the fashion. Just now prodigality is so conspicuously prevalent that it has become more or less epidemic."

The observation that it is easier to economize, when it is the fashion, will be admitted to be too true. Whenever times are what is called "hard," there is a general demand for retrenchment, and it is comparatively easy then to do without a great number of luxuries which have become almost necessities. In good times the spirit of retrenchment is not in evidence, and the consequence is that many find it about as difficult to make both ends meet when times are good as when they are bad. While there is plenty, the time is to save and to retrench. The policy of Joseph in Egypt is not too generally followed. Fertility is as wrong when the harvest is good as when it is scarce.

THE DOUKHOBORS.

Some time ago we mentioned that the Doukhobors in Canada are in a sad plight, owing to their peculiar views of life. These Doukhobors are Russian dissenters who suffered much persecution and were assisted to emigrate to Canada, where, it was hoped, they would become prosperous and enjoy the privilege of worshipping according to the dictates of their own consciences. Count Tolstoy interested himself very much in them, and through him they became the objects of generous charity.

It is to be feared that what was done for them is unavailing. The complete change of circumstances, the strain of resettling in a new country, the separation from their leaders—all seems to have had the effect of unbalancing their minds. First they became vegetarians, having decided that they had no right to take life to sustain their own. Then they naturally concluded that they had no right to subject animals to servitude, and so they released horses and cattle and let them roam at large. Even eggs, milk and butter were renounced as food, as were wool, furs and leather as clothing, and the diet was restricted to bread and water. Farm work became impossible without animals, and starvation stared the people in the face.

Now dispatches from Winnipeg state that the poor Russians have commenced a sort of pilgrimage that fills other citizens with fear for the out-

come. A few days ago a crowd of them entered Yorkton, to the number of 1,000, including women and children. They said they did not know where they were going, or what object they had in view. Their mission was "to convert people and find Jesus." They are living on weeds and raw potatoes, and they are becoming emaciated and weak. Other companies are also leaving their villages and their half-harvested fields. Naturally the Canadians fear that these poor fanatics will finally be driven, by hunger, to acts of violence, and trouble is anticipated. About 4,000 Doukhobors settled in the Yorkton district some years ago, and it seems necessary for the government to take care of them, by neglecting to commit suicide, by neglecting to make any provision for the coming winter.

It seems that most of the leaders of the sect are in Siberia, exiled, we presume, by the Russian government. Perhaps if one of the leaders could be brought over to Canada, to take charge of the colony, the problem would be solved. The fanatical display the people now are making cannot be part of their religion, as exercised in Russia. It must be the result of lack of proper guidance. The Doukhobors themselves have often wished for the presence of their exiled leaders. The Canadian government might ask for the pardon and release of one or two of their trusted men, and see what effect their presence would have in the colony.

THE BALKAN QUESTION.

Recently stories have appeared in the press about Bulgarian or Macedonian atrocities, and the fact has elicited a protest printed in The Saturday Review and said to be official. According to this, the stories are unworthy of belief. The Turks, it is asserted, do not persecute the "Christians." The latter are at liberty to pursue their occupations un molested. The truth is, we are told, that Servians, Bulgarians, Greeks and Roumanians hate each other "far more than they hate the Mussulmans," and would be content with the government were it not for the political intrigue and ambition of the Slavs among them.

This "official" Turkish view, it will be perceived, does not deny that there is trouble. It merely makes the Mohammedans free from responsibility as the instigators thereof, and places the blame on the Slavs. It does not expressly say that the Slavs are inspired from Russia, but it leaves the public free to make that inference.

The situation is closely watched, because it is feared that if a revolutionary movement goes beyond the control of the government, the great powers of Europe are almost sure to become involved, and they are not expected to act in concert either. Their interests are too diversified for that. It is also feared that the Turkish soldiers may be let loose to suppress, in their customary way, the rebellion. In that case the Russian government would in all probability be compelled, by public opinion, to interfere in behalf of the co-religionists in the Balkan. The Armenians were slain without any power moving in their behalf, they being "heretics," but the case would be different when orthodox Greek believers are involved.

That something of unusual importance is going on in the southeastern part of Europe, seems certain. Russia is holding back the war spirits in that region, and the Bulgarians are rather impatient at the restraint placed upon them. But Russian restraint may not always avail.

Blessed be the tie that binds the cotton.

Apathy prevails today but who will prevail next Tuesday?

The arbitration commission are having the tour of their lives.

The man who is knocked down by thugs always falls among thieves.

The more wrecks an automobilist has to his credit the more reckless he is.

Some of the latest fashions in ladies' belt buckles were only born to fad and die.

Our foreign trade—the swap for the Danish West Indies—isn't advancing very rapidly.

They are not color blind at Wellesley college, Booker Washington's daughter "failed" to pass the examination.

The work of the spell binders is much like that of the spelling matches—to see which side can spell down the other.

That renewed strike at the collieries of Cox's Bros. & Co., G. B. Markle and a few others does not amount to much more than a drop in the coal bucket.

"Unfair and oppressive trusts, so-called, are weeds in the garden of prosperity," says Secretary Root. And sometimes weeds get to be the whole thing in the garden.

England having such admiration for President Roosevelt's tact and success in settling the coal strike, why does she not enlist his services to settle her Irish troubles?

It is quite an easy matter, popular tradition to the contrary notwithstanding, to touch pitch and not be defiled. Put butter on the finger tip before touching it.

Mr. Roosevelt is getting some of his belongings moved from the temporary White House back to the old White House. No doubt some of his future longings are for the old White House.

J. P. Morgan is said to have purchased the manuscript of Ruskin's "Seven Lamps of Architecture" for twenty-five thousand dollars. The price makes these lamps almost as valuable as Aladdin's.

Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes of the Supreme court of the United States, not content with writing his name high on the pillar of fame, has written it with a diamond pen on a glass panel in one of the halls of the Northwestern university.

For the sake of the fame of our city as well as for the peace and comfort

of our guest, we hope no irate medic will cause the arrest of Dr. Lorenz. Let it be remembered that the distinguished surgeon is a looker on here from Vienna.

A Canadian road superintendent explains that the recently alleged, discovered Alaskan boundary monuments are nothing but the ruins of Indian stone huts. It may be, but there is not a Canadian official who cannot explain away in the clearest manner any and everything that tends to confirm the American contention in the case.

King Alfonso has dismissed his confessor because he would not give him absolute. Alfonso has a due appreciation of the rights and powers of a king. What's the use of being a king unless the king is king?

A Daniel has come to judgment in Yonkers, N. Y. He has sentenced an automobilist to six months in the penitentiary for carelessly running into a trolley car and injuring more than a score of persons. A few such cases would have a most salutary effect upon automobilists who, seemingly, take pleasure in riding people down.

CARNEGIE'S PROPHECY.

New York World.
Victor Hugo's dreamy sketch of "the United States of Europe" is half a century old. Andrew Carnegie's declaration that Europe must disarm and unite or be industrially swamped by the almost disarmed United States of America, is a new phase on the great French prophet's prophecy. Hugo saw Europe united in peace as a beneficial possibility; Carnegie sees it the only alternative to a catastrophic war that will cover the continent. The military expenditures of Europe are now over \$1,000,000,000 a year, and steadily mounting. They have on the average doubled every thirty years, while Germany's have actually trebled. Carnegie is surely right in saying that, with this imperialistic incubus weighing it down, Europe cannot hope to compete with this Republic of peaceful industry.

Boston Transcript.

Andrew Carnegie is not usually reckoned a dreamer and yet his idea of an industrial United States of Europe, under the presidency of Kaiser Wilhelm, is a dream if ever anything was. Imagine the delight of France and the extreme eagerness of Great Britain on being invited to come under the commercial bosom of Germany. Such a condition of the industrial future as Mr. Carnegie puts forth would seem more natural to a recluse who deemed his study the world, than to a hard-headed business man who had achieved his fortune by his own exertions, for that is a process that ordinarily teaches that men are not chessmen. Mr. Carnegie's cosmopolitanism does not appear to include the United States.

Baltimore Sun.

There are those who read into Mr. Carnegie's address a meaning which he probably did not intend to convey. The former "Iron King" of the United States appeared to Emperor William of Germany to make an audience toward the eventual creation of the United States of Europe under the form of a political and industrial union. In this way alone, according to Mr. Carnegie, can Europe "conquer the foreign markets or repel the American invasion." It is asserted by some critics of the Scot-American multimillionaire that inasmuch as he made his immense fortune in the United States it does not become him to urge Europeans to combine to "repel the American invasion." Mr. Carnegie's language does not imply hostility to the country which has treated him so generously. The distinguished Scot-American hates war and militarism. Europe is now an armed camp.

New York Evening Post.

Mr. Carnegie's speech at his installation as rector of St. Andrew's University, in Glasgow, was a masterpiece of action among civilized nations. This was in accord with all of Mr. Carnegie's antecedents, both in speech and in action. He was opposed to the war with Spain, to the war in the Philippines, and to the war in South Africa. He is a believer in the Prince of Peace, has always been, and is a former manufacturer on a scale perhaps unparalleled in the world's history, he naturally takes the business point of view of war and peace, and shows how Europe, if she would create successfully the leading articles of manufacture, such as steel and the textiles in most countries, would waste her money in her capital, her talent in the arts of destruction. The old theory that war is the highest occupation of a right-thinking man—a theory which was reiterated a few days ago by the Kaiser in a public address—must give way, or if it is still held, it must be paid for at a high and increasing price.

New York Mail and Express.

When Mr. Carnegie let his fancy play about a Utopian "United States of Europe," in his address at St. Andrew's University, he tried, doubtless, to couch his warning to the Old World nations in the most striking way and not to present a practical plan for literal acceptance. The leader in the imaginary movement to weld together the rival countries, he named, naturally, the most forceful personality in Europe. Failing to reckon with the heavy seriousness of the German sense of humor, he is more surprised, probably, than any other individual to find his suggestion that Emperor William organize the new alliance treated with a mixture of resentment and solemn ridicule by the Berlin press.

Chicago News.

When African boundary lines have been fixed, when the fate of China has been determined, when the Afghanistan riddle has been solved and certain questions of rights in Turkey and Persia have been settled, it may be that the lack of conflicting vital interests will permit of such a federation as will secure disarmament and assure peace. That a political federation or even a practicable industrial combination can be effected before that time seems highly improbable.

GRAND THEATRE

JONES & HAMMER, Mgrs.
PRICES: Night, 25c, 50c, 75c, 1.00. Matinee, 25c.

TONIGHT and Tomorrow Night

Matinee Saturday at 2:15 p. m. Miller and Hogarty Present the Little

ELSA RYAN, (The New) In Fred Darcy's New Comedy Drama,

"NEVADA." A Stirring Story of the Silver State, Picked Company of Metropolitan Players, Including Mr. Frank Mayne.

Next Attraction: Three Nights, Beginning Monday, November 3rd—Wednesday Matinee at 2 p. m.—The Sensational Melodrama, JAMES BOYS IN MISSOURI.

Seats now on sale.

SALT LAKE THEATRE

LAKE THEATRE, MANAGER. TONIGHT Last Time.

The Only Musical Comedy that Has Proved a Success in all Parts of the Globe.

THE BELLE OF NEW YORK.

From the Casino Theatre, New York City, With

MR. NED NYE And a Company of 50 Selected Artists.

TWO CARLOADS OF SCENERY. Prices, 25c to \$1.50. Stall seats, 15c.

NEXT ATTRACTION. TOMORROW MATINEE, AND NIGHT.

THE BIG MUSICAL EXTRA-VAGANZA, By C. Herbert Kerr.

"OVER THE FENCE."

30 Clever People. A JINGLING RHYME OF MIRTH, MUSIC AND SONG.

A SCORE OF PRETTY GIRLS. STARTLING SENSATIONS, REAL NOVELTIES, GORGEOUS COSTUMES, ELABORATE SCENERY.

A METROPOLITAN CAST AND BEAUTY CHART. Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00. SPECIAL. Popular Price Matinee, 25c and 50c, No Higher.

"VIENNA MODEL"

BREAD Supplies strength and satisfaction. It's made right and you can depend on every loaf.

VIENNA MODEL BAKERY, 19 E. Third South Street.

SAVE YOUR MONEY

and when you get a dollar, deposit it with Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Co., No. 1 Main St., the largest and oldest Savings Bank in Utah. Four per cent interest paid on any amount from \$1 to \$5,000. Call or write for any information desired. JOSEPH F. SMITH, President. GEORGE M. CANNON, Cashier.

The State Bank

SALT LAKE CITY. President, Joseph F. Smith. Vice-President, Wm. B. Prudden. Cashier, Charles S. Burton. Assistant Cashier, Henry J. McQueen.

DIRECTORS: Heber J. Grant, Joseph F. Smith, Chas. S. Burton, Wm. B. Prudden, Henry J. McQueen, E. W. Coffman.

Commercial Banking in all its branches. Accounts Solicited. Special Attention Given to Country Banks.

S. H. HILLS, MOSES THATCHER, J. M. FOUNG, President, Vice-President, Cashier.

U. S. DEPOSITORY.

Deseret National BANK, Salt Lake City, Utah.

CAPITAL, \$500,000.00. SURPLUS, \$500,000.00. 15% Safety Deposit Boxes Per Rent.

B. H. SCHEITLER,

BANKER, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. Five Per Cent Interest paid on time deposits.

21 Main Street, Opposite Co-op.

MCCORNICK & CO.,

BANKERS. SALT LAKE CITY, - UTAH. Established 1878.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

U. S. DEPOSITORY. Frank Knox, President; Geo. A. Love, Vice-President; W. F. Adams, Cashier. Capital Paid in, \$500,000. 15% Banking in all its branches transacted. No charge drawn on the principal office of Europe. Interest paid on time deposits.

The Deseret Savings

BANK. DIRECTORS: W. W. RIFE, President. MOSES THATCHER, Vice-President. ELIAS A. SMITH, Cashier. James Sharp, John B. Rarnet, John C. Cutler, David Scott, Geo. Romney, W. R. Winder, E. R. Eldridge, Reed Simons, J. F. James.

15% Four Per Cent Interest paid on Savings.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK.

Capital Paid in, \$500,000. General Banking in all its branches. Dr. Theodore Meyer, John J. Dale, D. J. Salisbury, Royden C. Fox, Thomas Hornsby, J. F. Jones, Geo. H. Dorey, John Doremann, A. H. Eldred.

Walker Bros.,

BANKERS. Salt Lake City, Utah. Established 1855. A General Banking Business Transacted. Safety Deposit Boxes Per Rent.

Wells Fargo

& CO.'S BANK. Salt Lake City, Utah. Established 1865. 15% Transacted a General Banking Business. P. L. Johnson, Acting Cashier.

R. G. Dun & Co.,

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY. General Manager, George Dun, Utah, Idaho and Wyoming. Office in Progress Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Z. C. M. I.

Special Offerings for Monday and Week.

TAILOR MADE SUITS.

100 Ladies' Tailor Made Suits. Various styles and materials. Every one a rare value. Looking at the tickets you'll find them marked this way: A

\$55.00 Suit for \$25.00	\$25.00 Suit for \$15.00
\$40.00 " " \$22.50	\$30.00 " " \$17.50
\$27.50 " " \$16.50	\$20.00 " " \$12.50

And many other similar values.

\$6.50 CHILDREN'S COATS FOR \$3.95.

Another lot of Children's Coats picked from our regular stock. Best assortment of styles and materials. Sizes 6 to 14 years. All new and every coat worth \$6.50, but just for a special they go this week for..... \$3.95

DRESS SKIRT INDUCEMENTS.

50 to 75 Ladies' Dress Skirts. The new Gore and Flare Effects. In browns, tans, castors and blacks. Lined and unlined. A fine assortment. Only in a few days ago. The price range is \$5.00 to \$13.50. Your saving will be 20 cents on every dollar invested in a skirt.

A CLEAN UP OF STORM SKIRTS AND WALKING SKIRTS

What's left of our present stock of storm skirts and walking skirts, consisting of but one and two of a kind, but all the styles of the season represented, will be disposed of this week at these reductions:

\$3.50 Skirts for \$2.75	\$6.50 Skirt for \$5.00
\$4.50 " " \$3.50	\$7.50 " " \$6.00
\$5.00 " " \$4.00	\$8.50 " " \$6.75

And so on through the range.

SOFA PILLOWS, PILLOW TOPS and DOWN QUILTS.

See the Window Display. Another supply just in; the second shipment already this season. Must be the right goods—and priced right too, or we wouldn't be selling so many. But that's our way. The Right Goods, at the Right Prices at the Right Time.

Sofa Pillows.

Ready Covered. A Beautiful Line.

75c to \$5.00.

Pillow Tops.

In tapestries, silks and velours, all new.

25c to \$1.50.

Down Quilts.

Oh, the comfort! You ought to try one.

\$6.50 to \$20.00.

Z. C. M. I. T. G. WEBBER, Supt. Z. C. M. I.

ESTABLISHED 1864

F. Auerbach & Bro.

ONE PRICE TO ALL NEVER UNDERSOLD

TRADE WINNERS IN FLANNELS.

No wonder this Flannel Business is increasing with giant strides. Shrewd women require no urging to spend their money where it will command satisfactory assortments and biggest returns. Here are Flannel offerings of great worth and little cost.

Yard-wide, full bleached, night-gown Flannel, well worth 20c, just for this week, per yard..... 12½c

10 pieces White Union Flannel—regularly sold at 22½c. Special for this week, per yard..... 16½c

Nonshrinkable White Japanese Flannel, the best infants' Flannel made—excellent value at 50c, this week only, per yard..... 37½c

Full yard-wide all-wool cream-white Ballardvale Flannel, none as good elsewhere at 60c. Special for this week, per yard..... 49c

More New Waistings

And prettier than ever, and all our designs are so beautiful, the colorings so dainty, the materials so serviceable and the prices so reasonable, that effusive praises is daily tendered them.

Just Opened

These elaborate French Flannel Waist Patterns, the newest effects produced for this season, fashionable silk embroidered and appliqued fronts, in black, turquoise, red, rose, gray, cadet, tan, green and rose—Pattern Price—

\$7 \$5 and \$4.50

IN OUR BLANKET DEPARTMENT.

Our Case 1 1-4 size Extra Fine Heavy White Blankets, strictly all wool; a snap at \$8.00, for a flyer this week, per pair..... \$6.35

MEN ARE WANTED

For many important positions, and for those of medium salaries in proportion to their knowledge of mechanics. Every railroad employee, every mining man, every one whose business use machinery will be more squarely in the ROAD OF PROMOTION. If he understands MECHANICAL DRAWING. Y. M. C. A. NIGHT SCHOOL. Teaches it and eleven other "Broad and Butter Branches." Every Teacher a Specialist. "THINGS DOING